
Economy and organised crime: A vulnerability approach

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1. The context

Crime and crime control development

- **Crime vision**
 - from aberrant to 'routine activity'
 - from reason for crime to crime reduction
 - from the individual origins of motivation to the criminal event
- **Crime control**
 - from state monopoly to free market
 - from crime to opportunity for crime
 - from post-crime to pre-crime
 - from repressive action to more situational crime prevention
 - from symptom combat to risk identification/reduction

to risk management

2. “Risky business” – organise the big ideas

Classical risk management

- Risk management = risk assessment + risk strategy
- Risk assessment = impact x probability impact realises

Vulnerabilities (risk of weak spots for organised crime) of economic sectors

Ex-ante criminal event

- Vulnerabilities = lack of (or low) resistibility x high potential impacts (assessment)
- Controllability of vulnerabilities (strategy I)

Ex-post criminal event

- Resilience (strategy II)

3. Vulnerability studies, the strengths

- Future oriented by analysis of current state of economic environment (no use of ex-post data)
- Broad information available from where criminal action takes place (sector)
- Differing angle might bring differing conclusions about organised crime (criminals)
- Direct policy relevance/application of results

4. Ghent research, next steps

Indicator determination

- Testing of criminological models
- Input interviews risk assessment experts, entrepreneurs, stakeholders, criminals

Model application



5. Summary

1. Risk management in pre-crime policy space
2. Vulnerabilities = lack of (or low) resistibility
x high potential impacts; controllability;
resilience
3. Future oriented – direct policy application
4. Indicator determination